

JAPANESE NOW HOLD ASHES OF HORROR TOWN

Scene of Massacre Stripped of
All Metal and Electrical
Fixtures

By JACK MASON,
N. E. A. Staff Correspondent in the
Far East

VLADIVOSTOK—By Messenger and Mail.—The Japs have undisputed control of the ashes of Nikolayevsk—a symbol, perhaps, that their whole conquest of Maritime Siberia may turn to ashes in their mouths.

Since June 2, when they reoccupied the scene of massacre, they have systematically stripped it of every valuable thing and shipped in 2000 tons of army supplies.

Some 2500 soldiers were in the town when I went there. Major General Truno was in command. A Jap squadron was in the vicinity under Vice Admiral Kowajima.

HUGE ARMY STORES.
I saw enormous quantities of army stores, filling several large godowns (warehouses) and piled twelve to fifteen feet high over open spaces equal to three city blocks.

Jap steamers arrived with more supplies.

On the day 500 Jap soldiers continued the salvage work. Every ruin was dug over for metal. Corrugated iron—from the roofs of 2900 burned buildings—was carefully straightened and wired together. Iron stoves by scores were set in neat rows, awaiting shipment. Miles of telephone and electric wire were taken down from poles, rolled up and carried to the river bank. Insulators were unworked and boxed.

EVERYTHING SHIPPED.
Anchors, buoys, chains, machinery from the electric light plant, new iron bars and ingots—every scrap of metal on the 144 square blocks of desolate Nikolayevsk was being recovered, sorted and sent on steamers flying the merchant flag of Japan.

Sent where? I do not know. Why? No Jap would tell. What has happened to photograph this spoilage but I saw it day by day, with my own eyes.

The homeless Russians, struggling back by hand from the interior, were sent in batches to Vladivostok, 1000 miles by steamer.

The Russian Red Cross steamer Erikan carried food and medical supplies to relieve the situation. Little parties were sent along the shore to bury the bodies—now coming to the surface in large numbers.

CAPITALIZES MASSACRE.
Every effort has been made by Japan to capitalize the massacre in two ways:

First—As an excuse for continued military occupation of the maritime province—to accomplish which she had for two years alternately fomented disorder and then suppressed it with iron hand, supplied arms and money to reactionary "White" leaders like Seminnoff, and signed agreements with red or non-red provisional governments, only to tear them up when it served her purpose.

Second—As a pretext for inhuman treatment of thousands of Chinese of which well may pave the way for fresh encroachments upon prostrate China. When the Jap relief expedition landed, they immediately rounded up and questioned every living person. They could not understand how the despised Chinese civil population of Nikolayevsk had escaped massacre along with the Jap soldiers. Were the Chinese in league with the reds?

Russian witnesses, who had never thought of such a thing, suddenly "remembered" when handed five or ten yen. Witnesses who had difficulty in "remembering" also had difficulty in either leaving or remaining in Vladivostok. Some disappeared.

One such "witness" with whom I talked, admitted without a blush that he "remembered" for five yen, which

he needed to buy some salt to cure his fish. Five yen would buy three pounds (105 pounds) of salt. And the entire valuable supply of salt is in Japanese hands!

Many Russians told me that Mr. S. Hanaka, special representative of the imperial Japanese government at Nikolayevsk, had a large number of such statements. My personal contacts with him, and other observations convince me that he is the real head of Japanese affairs in that section—above general or admiral. He was formerly first secretary of the Japanese embassy at Peking, and claims intimate friendship with former U. S. Ambassador Francis.

The 4200 Chinese civilians at Nikolayevsk were a peaceful part of that mixed population found in all Siberian towns. The Chinese ships had been unwillingly present at Nikolayevsk since last fall, frozen in the Amur.

Originally they were sent from Shanghai, in July, 1919, under orders to proceed up the Amur to Harbin, there take on winter clothing and supplies, and then proceed to Harbin. The little squadron comprised three small river gunboats and a tug, under Captain Chen.

On October 25, 1919, they were within twenty miles of Harbin, when they were stopped by shells, fired under orders of the Russian "White" reactionary General Kaimakoff—a mercenary in Jap pay. Kaimakoff refused permission to proceed to Harbin, or even to obtain supplies and winter clothing from their own stores at Harbin.

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LONDON DIVORCE MILLS GRINDING

Record Number of Cases
Awaiting Freedom From
Marriage Yoke

By EARLE C. REEVES,
(International News Service Staff
Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The mills of London's divorce courts started grinding with another new record docket and a sharp movement on the part of justices and attorneys alike against the "divorce by agreement" habit.

Opening of the Michaelmas term of the courts found 2,600 unmatrimonial couples awaiting freedom. In most cases they are wartime marriages. Constantly, since the armistice, the total of petitions has mounted, term by term, until divorce has become more than a national issue.

In America the figure would not be astonishing, for a population of the size of London's. But in pre-war days the annual divorce figures here, due to more stringent laws and the influence of the state church, were very low.

All England gives attention to the startling increase and more especially to the charges of collusion in obtaining decrees which are heard about the law courts.

"It is the view of the authorities and the judges of the divorce court, and also that of the director of public prosecutions," says the Globe, "that cases of perjury in the divorce court are so numerous and so flagrant that it is necessary for them to be brought before the criminal court."

The Evening News announces that the court's interest in divorce by fraud will not be confined to preventing such cases being heard in the future.

A very large number of the cases in which divorce decrees were granted last term, are receiving scrutiny, that paper states. "In a number of cases the parties have been warned that the King's Proctor will oppose the decrees being made absolute."

GET QUICK ACTION.
"During last term some hundreds of decrees were given during the last fortnight, when, as our official puts it, divorces were handed out like shell-pots."

FRAUD IS SEEN.
In pre-war times the King's Proctor seldom had to intervene because of fraud in divorce proceedings, more than a score of times each year. During the last four months he has intervened in seventy cases.

One low estimate of this application will be a tightening of the conditions governing divorce in so-called "poor cases." When the ending of the war revealed marital infidelities and married unhappiness in many forms among the high and low alike, a provision was made for cheap divorce for the poor, by state aid. It was argued that the high cost of litigation had driven many to yokes from which they escaped only at an expense to the nation of increased immorality. So the state which, with its church, divides upon divorce, justified making divorce easier for the workman.

It has been proved the fraud was easily practiced in these cases, partly because unskilled law clerks dealt with the cases. Conditions under which the "poor person laws" may be invoked in divorce cases have already been radically revised.

ESCAPED PRISONER.
SOME MARATHONER.
(By International News Service.)
ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert Morgan, a negro convict, should have entered the Olympic games, so County Warden Charlie Collier informed Judge Calhoun when Morgan was arraigned for escaping from the county convict camp.

The warden's suggestion was based on his statement that the convict outran him and a posse of officers for a distance of 25 miles.

"That negro is the fastest runner I ever saw—if he had entered the Olympic games he would have been an easy winner," remarked Warden Collier to the court.

Asked by the judge what caused him to escape, Morgan replied:

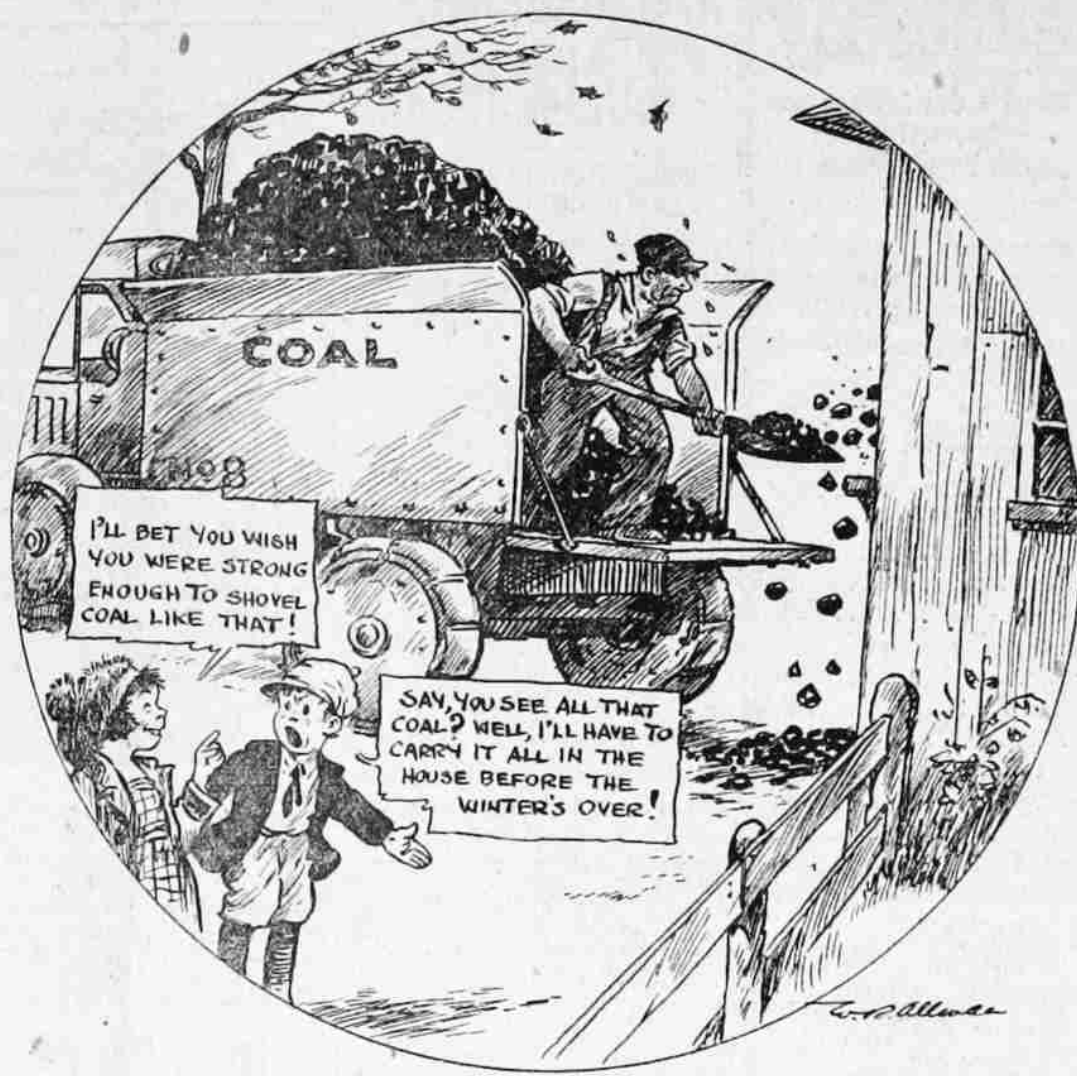
"The guard had to lay down his gun for a moment, and I thought it was my chance."

He was given an additional six months for his break. He already was serving a term of eighteen months.

The curved edges of the violin are patented by a North Carolina inventor, the form being said to improve the tone of the instrument.

The first tenement house in New York City was built in 1832.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME



NOTED HOUSES IN RIVIERA SOLD

(By International News Service.)

PARIS.—Scores of houses belonging to Germans and situated along the French Riviera are to be sold by the French sequestration officials. Many of these buildings were taken over at the outbreak of the war and used as convalescent hospitals. A few of them were turned over to the American military authorities and hundreds of doughboys were sent there to recuperate from wounds received in battle.

Among the most noted of these houses is that owned by Frau Han and known as the Chateau Mauresque. Before the war Frau Han used to go there and enjoy a long love idyll with young Count von Koenigsmark, a lieutenant in the Uhlan regiment and a famous spy. He quit the Riviera just before the war and carefully removed the jewelry belonging to Frau Han which she never recovered. Count von Westfale had a palace overlooking the Golfe Juan, where he often organized middle-aged festivities. Chateau Robert is a little further away and was the property of Herr von Jellinek-Mercedes, who fled from France and against whom an inquiry was opened for concealment of firearms. Baroness Ottenfeld also had a large property along the coast. It became famous after a "Latin orgy" had been organized there and when all went well and merry till the morning when the baroness discovered \$50,000 worth of jewelry had mysteriously disappeared.

EMPTY JAIL IS LEASED FOR A SHOE SHOP.
(By International News Service.)
JEWELLERY.—From an idle shoe shop. This is the story of the Essex county house of correction here.

Empire of prisoners since the advent of prohibition, the jail has been leased to a firm of shoe manufacturers. Shoe-making machinery is being installed.

With the falling off in prison populations county commissioners all over the state have faced the same problem as Essex county. The houses of correction are without inmates, but the payroll of attaches is going on. The state prison commissioner recently suggested the consolidation of several county jails into one or two state institutions. The plan is under consideration. Meanwhile Essex county went ahead and solved the problem by leasing its house of correction to the shoe makers.

Flour, with which bread can be made, is being obtained from sugar beets in France.

GREAT GERMAN DRY DOCK TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN

(By International News Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The first of Germany's dry docks which she has to deliver to Great Britain under the peace terms has arrived in the mouth of the Thames.

The huge structure which is 720 feet long and 150 feet wide, and has a lifting capacity of over 40,000 tons, was towed from Kiel to Sheerness by a dozen tugs in 17 days.

One of the crew in charge showed a clipping from a Kiel paper published on the day the dock left that port. It expressed the hope that the dock might sink on the way.

NO CUT COMING IN STEAMSHIP FARES.
(By International News Service.)
BOSTON.—There will be no cutting of trans-Atlantic steamship fares for saloon or cabin accommodations, according to officials of the White Star Line and Cunard companies. There has been a big slump in ocean travel during the past few weeks and it has been rumored that the big British passenger lines were contemplating more attractive rates to fill up their ships.

OGDEN LIVESTOCK MARKET.
Cattle.—Receipts 25; choice heavy steers \$8.00@9.00; good steers \$7.00@8.00; fair steers \$6.00@7.00; choice feeder steers \$6.00@7.00; choice cows and heifers \$6.00@7.00; fair to good cows and heifers \$5.00@6.00; cullers \$4.00@5.00; canners \$3.00@4.00; choice feeder cows \$4.00@5.00; fat bulls \$4.00@5.00;ologna bulls \$3.00@4.00; veal calves \$9.00@10.00.

Hogs.—Receipts none; choice fat hogs 175 to 250 lbs. \$13.35@14.10; bulk of sales \$14.60@13.85; feeder hogs \$11.00@12.00.

Sheep.—Receipts 119; choice lambs \$9.00@10.50; wethers \$5.00@6.75; fat ewes \$4.00@5.00; feeder lambs \$9.00@10.00.

Arrivals.
A. J. Fife, Keltion, earload of cattle. Ancho Sheep Co., Red Bluff, Cal., 3 cars of sheep.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—(United States Bureau of Markets.)—Cattle.—Receipts 15,000; market very slow; opening sales choice steers steady; medium and common grades easier; early top \$18.00; bulk good and choice \$15.50@17.50; grassy, kind very dull and tending lower; mostly \$9.00@14.50; best cows \$7.50@9.75; steady; medium grades \$5.50@7.25; canners slow at \$3.75@4.25; bologna bulls firm \$5.00@6.75; veal calves 25 to 50c lower; bulk \$16.00@16.75; stockers and feeders shade easier; westerns receipts \$9.00.

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"Gets-It" Wonder Corn Peeler

Just as Good for Calluses. Money
Back if It Fails

Don't be bothered through life by a peasy corn or callus. Don't let a corn tell you when to sit down. Don't wear shoes too large for you because a corn says you must. Get "Gets-It" of the darned thing.



It's a revelation to corn sufferers, this wonderful way that "Gets-It" harvests corns. Spend two minutes—that's all—apply 2 or 3 drops to any corn or callus. The pain will stop instantly. In a few seconds the corn dries right up. Soon it has loosened so you can peel it off to one complete piece, root and all. "Gets-It" is sold by all druggists; money back on request, costs but a trifle. Mfg. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. (Advertisement.)

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WARD OFF PAIN**

You Can Just Tell by Its Healthy
Stimulating Odor, That It Is
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If I only had some Sloan's Liniment! How often you've said that! And then when the rheumatic twinges—subside—after hours of suffering—you forget it!

Don't do it again—get a bottle today and keep it handy for possible use tonight! A